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RECREATION
MAP

ELDORADO
NATIONAL
FOREST

INFORMATION
FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRAVELERS

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TO THE PUBLIC.

This map is issued to campers and travelers wishing to use the Eldorado National Forest for recreative purposes. The recreational features of the National Forests are among their chief values.

LOCATION.

The Eldorado National Forest lies principally upon the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, southwest of Lake Tahoe. It extends from the foothills of the Sacramento Valley on the west to the summits of the divide on the east, and from the Mokelumne River on the south to the Middle Fork of the American River on the north. It is situated almost wholly within Eldorado County, although a small area of its southern portion is divided between Alpine, Amador, and Placer counties in California and Douglas County in Nevada. From east to west as the crow flies, the average distance is about 36 miles; from north to south, 54 miles.

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Eldorado National Forest was created by proclamation of President Taft, July 28, 1910, with an area of 841,211 acres. Subsequent additions and eliminations have left it with a total area of 836,200 acres. The headquarters of the Forest is at Placerville, Cal. The Forest is divided into four ranger districts, each in charge of a district ranger. The locations of ranger stations are shown on the map.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES.

Between the Sacramento Valley and the summit is a series of irregular, undulating ridges, heavily timbered and cut by deep steep canyons. The canyon of the Mokelumne is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep. The summit region contains many towering granite peaks, denuded of soil by glacial action. The elevation of the summit ranges from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. Moraines, glaciated meadows, and lakes are numerous.

The Eldorado Forest is commercially valuable chiefly for its timber, grazing areas, and water power. It contains at Hunters Valley on the Georgetown divide one of the finest bodies of sugar pine in the State.

The lower part of the Forest was famous in the early history of the State for its mining operations, which are still carried on extensively in the region of Georgetown. On the Georgetown divide, fruit growing is also an important industry.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The climate of the high Sierras is characterized by clear, warm, sunny days and cold nights with frost on the open plateaus. Summer rains occur only in the higher regions and are often accompanied by severe lightning.

In general, the Eldorado National Forest is open to travel up to 6,000 feet elevation by June 1. Above that altitude the snow usually remains until about July 1. Snow falls again about October 1 in the high country and about a month later below 5,000 feet.

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Lake Tahoe, the southern portion of which is in the Eldorado Forest, is known the world over for the gameness of its many species of trout. The Tahoe trout is a wily fish, and the angler will need both skill and equipment to take him. At most resorts on the lake professional guides are obtainable, and fishing boats and tackle may be rented.

The many streams and lakes of the Eldorado, west of Lake Tahoe, are full of trout. The Rubicon, the Mokelumne, and the American rivers and their feeders are all good fishing grounds. Loon Lake, Little South Fork, Gerle Creek, on the Georgetown Divide, are well-known fishing regions. Silver Lakes and Blue Lakes, in the southern part of the Forest, are much frequented by anglers. Deer, grouse, and quail are found in the more isolated regions.

Forest officers will gladly give such current information as is available regarding the presence of game and fish in various places. Fishermen and hunters are requested to report conditions for the benefit of others.

AID TO CAMPERS.

Other information that may help make the traveler's stay in the Forest a pleasant one may also be obtained from Forest officers.

Campers' registers are kept at the headquarters of the Forest Supervisor and the ranger stations and at other Forest Service stations designated on the map. Travelers are requested to enter their names and addresses and their

intended routes. Rangers ride continually through the Forest and can usually find a traveler who is urgently needed, if his route of travel is known. Travelers, when registering, can obtain copies of the "Campers' Handbook," which contains much useful information about camping in the National Forests.

HORSE FEED.

In the higher regions feed for travelers' horses is usually plentiful, owing to the lateness of stock in getting into these regions. A public pasture of 20 acres is being enclosed at Wentworth Springs. Others will be established as needed.

ROUTES.

The Eldorado Forest is traversed by three main highways:

(1) The transcontinental Lincoln Highway, which makes this Forest primarily the one for autoists, many thousands of whom travel through it annually. Along this route are many resorts where gasoline and supplies may usually be obtained.

They are as follows:

ON WAY TO LAKE TAHOE.

Sportsman's Hall.	Strawberry Hotel.
Pacific House.	Phillips Station.
Riverton Hotel.	Meyers Station.
Hotel White Hall.	Lake Side.
Silver Fork Inn.	Edgewood.
Kyburz.	

ON OR NEAR LAKE TAHOE.

Fallen Leaf Lodge.	Hotel Al Tahoe.
Glen Alpine Springs.	Bijou.
Hotel Tallac.	Emerald Bay Camp.
Moana Villa.	McKinney's.
Rubicon Springs.	Pomins.

(2) The Auburn and Georgetown road to Lake Tahoe, via Uncle Tom's and Gerle. This road winds through a wild picturesque region in the northern part of the Forest which contains good trout streams. It can be used by horse-drawn vehicles, but owing to its rough character is not used by automobiles.

ON GEORGETOWN DIVIDE.

New Georgetown Hotel.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Brower's Station.	Shady Oak Ranch (Mos-
Brazil's Ranch.	quito Dist.)
Balderston's Station.	Soap Weed Hotel.
Josephine's Hotel.	Pino Grande.
Quintette.	

(3) The Alpine State Highway, via Carson Pass, in the southern end of the Forest, which is of fair grade and construction. It follows the divide between the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers. Although not as heavily traveled as the Lincoln Highway, it provides a number of resorts where accomodations and automobile supplies may be obtained.

They are as follows:

ON ALPINE STATE HIGHWAY.

Round Top Hotel at	Silver Lake Tavern.
Kirkwoods.	Woodfords Hotel.

GRIZZLY FLAT RIDGE.

Hotel White	Leoni Ranch
Cole's Ranch.	Caldor.

Trips of special scenic interest can be made from the resorts and hotels. From Kyburz Hotel, horseback trip to Silver Lake and Round Top Mountain; from Phillips and Strawberry, by auto to Echo Lake; by foot trail to Cup

Lake, Ralston Peak, Pyramid Peak, and Desolation Valley country; from Tallac, Al Tahoe, Bijou, Meyers Station, Fallen Leaf Lodge, Cathedral Park, Glen Alpine, foot trail or horse-back trip to Desolation Valley, Lake of the Woods, Mt. Tallac, Star Lake, Jobs Peak, and Freel's Peak, from whose summit is presented a beautiful view of the Carson Valley, more than a mile below. Grass Lake, Hope Valley, Faith Valley, Charity Valley, and Round Top Hotel can all be reached by automobile from any of the resorts mentioned. From McKinney's trips can be made to Rubicon Springs by road, with horse-drawn vehicles or automobile (very steep for autos), to Telent Lakes, Velma Lakes, and Rockbound Valley, and by foot or saddle animals to other places of interest.

SUMMER HOMES.

Application may be made to any Forest officer for the rental of permanent camp, summer home, or resort sites. Sites surveyed and mapped in various parts of the Forest are rented for short or long periods. The rentals for summer resident sites range from \$5 to \$25 a year; for hotel and resort sites, from \$25 up. Timber for homes can often be granted free of charge. Occupants may erect their own camp and home.

Especially desirable locations are to be had on Fallen Leaf Lake, Upper and Lower Echo Lake, and Silver Lake, and along the Lincoln Highway, the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers, and the South Fork of American River. These lots are approximately 132 feet by 198 feet in size.

RESTRICTIONS.

No restrictions as to hunting and fishing, other than the State Game Laws (pages 12-14) are operative on the National Forests. Campers are welcome and are free to come and go when and where they wish. No permits of any sort are required. Travelers within and occupants of the Eldorado National Forest will be held responsible, however, for compliance with the rules regarding fire and sanitation, which are found elsewhere on this folder.

Automobilists are requested to observe the State automobile laws. Remember, that when meeting a horse or horse-drawn vehicle on a grade, an automobile takes the outside.

SANITATION.

Burn all kitchen refuse in the camp fire; it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meat, even old tin cans—for if thrown out anywhere, even buried, they may attract flies. Refuse once burned will not attract flies. If burning is impracticable, dig a hole for the refuse, leaving the earth piled up on the edge, and cover every addition with a layer of dirt.

COOPERATION WITH FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

The Forest Service and the California Fish and Game Commission work in conjunction, and all the yearlong Forest officers of the Eldorado National Forest are Deputy Fish and Game Commissioners charged with the enforcement of the fish and game laws.

The Forest officers on the National Forests cooperate in the distribution of trout fry. Trout fry have been distributed in the lakes and streams of Eldorado County, most of which are within the Eldorado National Forest, as follows:

1912 Distribution.

243,000 rainbow, 60,300 eastern brook, 111,000 Loch Leven, 2,046,000 black spotted, 310,221 large lake, and 24,000 steelhead.

1913 Distribution.

75,500 rainbow, 67,500 eastern brook, 22,500 Loch Leven, 1,198,135 black spotted, and 228,966 large lake.

1914 Distribution.

64,000 rainbow, 124,000 eastern brook, 72,000 Loch Leven, 1,910,500 black spotted, and 71,000 large lake.

1915 Distribution.

The distribution of trout for 1915 by streams and lakes was as follows:

Middle Fork of American River, 110,000 steelhead; South Fork American River, 171,000 steelhead; American River, 9,000 steelhead, 68,000 rainbow, 3,000 eastern brook; Headwaters of the South Fork of American River, 6,000 eastern brook, 6,000 rainbow; Middle Fork of American River, 26,000 Loch Leven, 26,000 eastern brook, 58,000 rainbow; North and Middle Cosumnes, 12,500 steelhead, 20,000 rainbow; Steely Fork of Cosumnes, 10,000 steelhead; Middle Fork of Cosumnes and tributaries, 75,000 steelhead; Middle Fork of Cosumnes,

10,000 Loch Leven; South Fork of Cosumnes River, 4,000 Loch Leven; Big Silver Creek, 35,000 steelhead; Rock Creek, 4,000 steelhead; 18,000 Lock Leven, 2,000 rainbow, 6,000 steelhead; Otter Creek, 6,000 steelhead; Canyon Creek, 8,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 rainbow; Park Creek, 6,000 Loch Leven; Scott Creek, 2,000 Loch Leven; Grass Lake, 5,000 Loch Leven, 60,000 black spotted; Heather Lake, 5,000 Loch Leven; Susie Lake, 5,000 Loch Leven, 60,000 black spotted; Half Moon Lake, 5,000 Loch Leven, 40,000 black spotted; Taylor Creek, 2,000 Lock Leven, 4,000 rainbow, 224,000 black spotted; Cascade Creek, 2,000 Loch Leven, 2,000 rainbow; Eagle Lake, 4,000 Loch Leven, 1,000 eastern brook; Eagle Creek, 4,000 Loch Leven, 1,000 eastern brook; Richardson Lake, 4,000 eastern brook, 8,000 rainbow; Rock Bound Lake, 4,000 eastern brook, 6,000 rainbow; Little Truckee River, 1,500 eastern brook; Echo Lake, 1,500 eastern brook; Audrian Lake, 1,500 eastern brook; Pyramid Creek, 1,500 eastern brook; Tallac Creek, 4,000 eastern brook, 200,000 black spotted; Tallac Creek Slough, 269,000 black spotted; Fallen Leaf Lake, 150,000 black spotted; Cascade Lake, 296,000 black spotted; Little Truckee River, 240,000 black spotted; Power House Ditch, 90,000 black spotted; Gilmore Lake, 40,000 black spotted; South Canyon, Iowa Canyon, American River, 17,500 steelhead; Duck Creek, 4,000 eastern brook, 8,000 rainbow; Whaler and Gadis creeks, 16,000 rainbow; Whaler and One

Eye creeks, 14,000 rainbow; Camp Creek, 12,000 rainbow; Greenwood Creek, 2,000 rainbow; Rubicon River, 2,000 rainbow; Angora Lakes, 4,000 rainbow; Rubicon Creek, 6,000 rainbow; Front Creek, 25,000 black spotted; Meiggs Bay Creek, 25,000 black spotted; Emerald Bay, 25,000 black spotted; Rabbitt Lake, 12,000 black spotted, 4,000 eastern brook.

OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS, 1915-1917.

The Eldorado National Forest is situated entirely within Fish and Game District 1, with the exception of that part of it containing Lake Tahoe and streams flowing into it, which constitute District 23.

District 1.

Deer, August 15 to October 14, 2 bucks per season; Rabbits (cottontail and brush), October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Tree squirrels, September 1 to December 31, 12 per season; Ducks, geese, brants, mud hens, October 15 to January 31, 25 per day, 50 per week; Wilson snipe, black-breasted plover, yellow legs, golden plover, October 15 to January 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Valley and desert quail, October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Mountain quail or grouse, September 1 to November 30, 10 mountain quail per day, 20 per week, 4 grouse per day, 8 per week; Sage hen, September 1 to November 30, 4 per day, 8 per week; Dove, September 1 to November 30, 15 per day; Trout, May 1 to November 30, 50 fish, or 10 pounds and 1 fish, or 1 fish weighing 10 pounds, or over per day; Golden trout; July 31 to October 15, 20 per

day, 5 inches minimum length; Black bass, May 1 to November 30; 25 per day, 7 inches minimum length; Sacramento perch, sunfish, crappie, May 1 to November 30, 25 per day; Striped bass, catfish, shad, January 1 to December 31, 5 per day, under 3 pounds at any time.

District 23.

Trout, white fish, June 1 to November 1; 20 Tahoe trout in one day in this or District 1; other varieties limit as in other district; no limit on white fish.

Other fish and game as in District 1.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME LAWS, 1915-1917.

IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL--

To hunt birds or animals, except predatory species, without first having procured a hunting license.

To fish for any game fish without first having procured an angler's license.

To fail to show any hunting, fishing, or wholesale dealer's license, upon demand, to any duly authorized officer.

To refuse to show any game fish in possession upon the demand of any duly authorized officer.

To make a false statement upon the application blank for any hunting or fishing license.

To sell fish or game at wholesale without having first procured a dealer's license.

To take game or fish from one district to another when the season is not open in both districts.

To shoot resident game between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or to shoot migratory game between sunset and sunrise.

To fish for trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To ship game or game fish in concealed packages, or without a tag bearing the name and address of the consignee, the contents of the package, and the name and address of the shipper.

To take, kill, or have in possession any doe, fawn, spike buck, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, or sea otter.

To kill an elk; the felony is punishable by two years imprisonment.

To kill a sea otter; the offense is punishable by \$1,000 fine.

To have in possession any doe or fawn skins, or any deer skins from which the evidence of sex is removed.

To use more than one dog to the hunting person in hunting deer.

To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bobwhite quail, imported quail, partridge, or wild turkey.

To take any trout, black bass, Sacramento perch, crappie, bluegill sunfish, or green sunfish except with hook and line in the manner commonly known as angling.

To net, trap, or hold any protected game or birds of any kind, or their nests or eggs, without having procured written authority from the Fish and Game Commission.

To take or kill nongame birds, except blue jay, butcher bird, English sparrow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, or California linnet.

To take fish in any way within 150 feet of a fishway.

To buy, sell, or offer for sale any wild trout under 12 inches in length.

To fail to retain in possession during the open season, and for 10 days after the close thereof, the skin and portion of the head bearing the horns of any deer killed.

STATE LICENSES.

Hunting and noncommercial fishing licenses can be obtained from the State Fish and Game Commission at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno; from the County Clerks, or from the Forest Supervisor and Forest rangers.

Licenses are sold at the following rates per year:

Hunting licenses (July 1 to June 30), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$10; aliens, \$25.

Noncommercial fishing licenses (January 1 to December 31), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$3; aliens, \$3.

No license required of any person under 18 years of age.

For any further information or for copies of game laws, address State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal., or any Forest officer.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

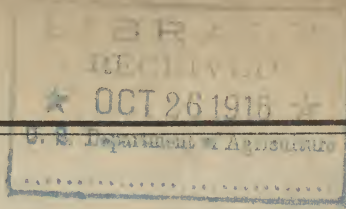
2. **TOBACCO.**—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. **LEAVING CAMP.**—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. **BONFIRES.**—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. **FIGHTING FIRES.**—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the nation. They contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging them.

This folder describes the recreation features of the Eldorado National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

The purposes of this and of the other National Forests are to assure the perpetuation of the timber supply, to prevent the destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, to preserve the areas as public recreation grounds, and in general, to provide for the wisest use of all resources.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
1916

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

